FIGHTING THEM OVER.

What Our Veterans Have to Say About Their Old Campaigns.

ARMY OF THE JAMES.

Fighting and Suffering Around Bermuda Hundred. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I have been a reader of your paper for some time, and rades have been connected with our Western and the Potomac armies. Although our corps -the Eighteenth, "Baldy" Smith commander -was attached to the Army of the Potomac during the early siege of Petersburg, and for over 90 days my regiment-the 2d Pa. H. A .had been under constant fire night and day in the trenches, and had taken part in the severe struggles to sterm the works from the 15th to the 17th of June, 1864, yet our corps, along with the Tenth Corps and Kantz's cavalry, were better known as the "Army of the James."

After being relieved from the Petersburg front, we encamped at the Bermuda Hundred front until the night of the 28th of September, 1864, when our whole command, under Gen. Butler (our corps under Gen. Ord and the Tenth under Gen. Birney), received marching orders to cross the James River on pontoons before sunrise on the morning of the 29th. We broke camp at 1 a. m., and arrived at Jones's Landing at daybreak. This pontoon bridge was of unusual length.

The planks were covered with sawdust and boughs of trees to deaden the sound, yet there was considerable noise from the marching column, as the bridge swayed to and fro, and some of the men at the edge lost their balance and fell into the river. The bridge was anchored, and had a man at each rope holding it taut so that it could not sway. Still it swayed with the swinging motion of the troops.

When our division reached the bridge, the skirmishers of our corps were engaged on the ridge known as Chapin's Bluff, which was a large fort, one of the main forts on the line of the defenses around Richmond. This was captured by the First Division of our corps, and I think the 158th N. Y. was the first regiment over the works. After the capture of this important position, we were double-quicked to the right, passing Gen. Ord, who was wounded and in his headquarters ambulance, and who said as we passed, "Hurry up, boys! we'll be in Richmond to-night," And no doubt we would have been, if he had not had to leave the field.

We were now in front of Fort Gilmore, a large fort to the right of the fort just captured. Here our regiment supported two batteries, who were playing on the fort prior to the charge. The artillery of the forts was heavy siege-guns, which threw grape and canister by the bucketful. While lying here a shell struck the ranks of my company, killing Joseph Spence and wounding 12 men. Many of them were wounded by splinters from the muskets of the men. One comrade had to have the mainspring of a gun cut out of his breast, where it imbedded itself. Allen J. Egglestin, of West Pittston, Pa., lost his hand by this same shot. Poor Spence, of Co. M, lived long enough to be lifted upon a stretcher, saying: "Boys, tell mother I died in front of the rebels." He was not yet 16 years old.

Another incident showing the terrible effect of the heavy artillery in the Richmond works: A solid shot took off the head of one of our regiment in Battery F, and scattered the poor fellow's brains in the face of the Colonel of the 9th VL, who was passing in the rear of that company. He was a very young officer, and was in full uniform and finely dressed. His remarks, after taking out his handkerchief and wiping his face and front of his coat, were: " I had almost as soon it had been my own."

The 1st and 2d battalion of our regiment now charged Fort Gilmore, but were repulsed after several attempts to capture the fort, which, they said, was faced with sheet-iron and besmeared with mud, so that the men slipped down into the very deep ditch that surrounded the work. Our battalion was sent to the right while this was going on to capture a smaller work to the rebel left of Fort Gilmore. An attempt was made to cross the field, but we had to fall back to a sunken road, under cover from the terrible effects of the robel guns. Had Fort Gilmore fallen we could have captured the smaller fort, for its guns covered a large line of the enemy's works. While we lay in this sunken road many incidents occurred. There was a house between the lines, and many of us ran the risk of getting there and confiscating its contents. I remember I got a green silk dress, which was torn into handkerchiefs for our necks. One comrade came out with a hoopskirt on, and many other ridiculous scenes transpired. A well full of fine water was another attraction, but the rebel gunners soon got the range of the house and the well, and we had to fall back. The curb of the well was shot away and the house was soon in ruins. About sundown we fell back to the main

line, where the other two battalions of our regiment were. These battalions went into the fight under command of Majs. Anderson and Saddler; the former was killed, and the latter wounded and taken prisoner. The losses in our regiment were reported to

be from four to five hundred in killed, wounded and prisoners. (It will be remembered that our regiment was larger than most of the brigades.)

That night, after considerable marching around in the dark, we were ordered to rest. In the morning we commenced to fortify our position, when the rebel ram Richmond and other gunboats in the James River opened on us, throwing 200-pound shell up in the air, as they could not elevate their guns to get the range, on account of the high banks of the river. These "tar-buckets and pail-kegs," as the boys called them, caused considerable consternation and noise, but did not injure many. If these guns could have been elevated, no works could have ever been built there.

On the afternoon of Sept. 30 three divisions sent from Petersburg charged three times upon the large fort captured by us the previous day. This fort was open in the rear, and we had not time to finish reversing it. Still, in it were three solid lines of battle, one above the other. on the hill, and from the effects of their terrible discharges of musketry (one line having seven shooters) they were repulsed each time with great loss. Talking with a wounded North Carolinian after the action, he said

"You ans did not seem to load your guns," Toward night a terrible rainstorm set in, lasting three or four days and nights, and the wet and cold caused as a great deal of suffering, as no fires were allowed, and we were curtain has been rung up and the people have which we grated the corn and made meal, out old scenes of horror forever. Congress will was on his way to Washington to be inauguof which we made much and pancakes. The pass no bill. Andersonville is an old legend, used in digging the rifle-pits.

at City Point, bearing of our situation, sent up | and borrors of prison life centered in Anderon a tug a large macione for making coffee. As sonville. Sometimes raw rations were dealt it came over the hill from the landing all out, yet many of the men were so destitute surmises as to what it was came from the boys' that they had nothing to hold them in but and the Marine Band from the Navy-yard lips. Some said it was a fire-engine, which it | their hands or their caps. There never was a | played several airs. The most impressive inlooked very much like. As it was drawn by plate, a cup, a spoon, a knife or a fork dealt out cident was Mr. Lincoln's raising the flag to the horses, and smoke came from it, others said it to a prisoner in Andersonville. Men sometimes top of the flagstaff on Independence Hall as boys thought that the latter name was not out over again for food. of place, as it dispensed a large cup of hot | In the Winter of '64,'5 there was not the coffee, with sugar and milk; and the boys who stump of a tree inside of the prison grounds, was raising the flag. Mr. Plumbley, a promi-

the commander of that battery." who had lost part of their picket-line, which was the cause of the long-roll. This line was Andersonville prison, except inside the dead- which now proudly floated out to the southeast re-established, and the Division of Gen. Hart- line (and men braved death to get it there), but on the morning breeze. The band then played raft sent to the Petersburg front. Here the | what had been dug up, roots and all, and eaten | the "Star Spangled Banner," and the people experience of the Chapin Farm storm was re- by the men, in order to ward off the scurvy. shouted. peated, as it set in for a long, cold Fall rain, and

I hope this letter will arouse some of the boys of the Army of the James, and that they gether with wooden pins, were lying around | Philadelphia, a year or two before, by the crew will write up some of its history. This is the everywhere, unable to stand on their feet, yet of the old frigate Congress, that was afterward

BATTLE OF TAZEWELL. An Extraordinary Occurrence in the History of Two

Regiments. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I have just returned from the very flourishing city of Middleboro, which lies immediately under Cumberland Gap, at the base of the mountain, and a little to the southeast, spread out over Yellow Creek Valley, which is as level as a floor. It is lighted up by electric lights of the most approved and latest style. Imagine to yourself that you are standing in the Gap, or along the sides, ledges, or cliffs of the mountain overlooking this young and flourishing city, after the shades of night had spread its mantle nearly all the personal reminiscences of com- over the scene, and you will be forcibly reminded that you are overlooking some great bay or harbor, with ships from all nations riding at anchor, with their thousands of manycolored lights swinging at their mast-heads, as signals for all passing ships to steer clear of them. What a contrast this scene now presents to that of the Summer of 1862, when Gen, George W. Morgan's command occupied this noted point. The railroads have cut a tunnel through the mountain immediately

under the Gap. The 22d Ky, was then encamped in what is now the northeast part of Middlebore, and southeast of the tunnel; the 19th Ky, was encamped on the mountain in the immediate Gap, and near the celebrated service. spring gushing out of the side of the Gap; a Michigan battery was encamped near by; the 33d Ind. and the 16th and 42d Ohio were encamped on the high pinnacle, and on the ridge running back therefrom and overlooking the main Gap. Gen. Spear's command of Tennessee infantry was encamped on the other side of the mountain, immediately under the Gap, around and above the old iron-forge. Forage had become exhausted on the Ken-

tucky side of the mountain by the last of July, and the Union people in the neighborhood of Tazewell notified the General that they could furnish a large supply of hay, and would be glad to let him have it. Accordingly, about the 1st of August, 1862, Gen. Morgan sent out detachments from the 22d Ky., 33d Ind., and 16th and 42d Ohio, accompanied by the Michigan battery, and the writer, with about 20

The reason of this strong escort being sent was that it was well known that the rebels were in considerable force in or near that vicinity. The command arrived at Tazewell under Col. DeCourcey (an Englishman, and a thorough disciplinarian), without any inter-

After resting a day or so, the wagons were and all were loaded with hay. Whilst the | Gen. Butterfield and say: "There are no skirwagons were being loaded, an old, motherly writer that Scott Bledsoe and his cavalry had any." gone over into another cove, expecting to find our train there, and to hurry up with all brigade was in front. We moved up to near i. c. \$50,000. destroy our train.

Sure enough, here came Bledsoe's cavalry, had moved inside the picket-line, when they | canister. We went down the incline at a brisk | north and flooded with sunshine. were fired upon by our pickets, and one of their | run, everyone uttering a prolonged war yell, |

number fell dead from his horse into the road. | While the men were dropping on every side. within a few feet of one of the pickets. They returned the fire and wounded one of our pickets, and as suddenly wheeled and galloped away as they had done in making the charge. The wagon train was sent back to Cumberland iap, and arrived there in safety.

prisoners, who had been captured, from Taze- | captured. well to the Gap, and we thereby failed to be ligh ridge overlooking Tazewell, on the east 6th of August) the rebels flanked Col. DeCour. | fort as quickly as we had. cey's command from the right and left, and flanked, he fell back in good order, but in so | time successfully resisted. We heard cheers well, and through the camp of the 22d Ky., capturing some 200 or 300 of them. This regi-

ment lost all their camp and garrison equipage. When the Confederates reached the camp, they stopped to plunder it, and, whilst they were doing this, Col. DeCourcey occupied the high ground to the southwest of Tazewell, and, with the aid of the Michigan battery, drove them back. Col. DeCourcey's command lost quite a number in killed and wounded in this engagement. But for the daring, skill, and bravery of Col. DeCourcey, the battery would have been captured, as well as his whole command. He rode by the side of the battery whilst the rebel bullets were flying around as

thick as hail. I am unable to give all the particulars of Gen. Geary's Division, about 10 p. m. this noted engagement, and do not assert the

A very remarkable occurrence took place Gen. Grant's raid, in getting to the rear of a Georgia regiment, and during the engagement some 200 or 300 of the Georgians were | HEADQ'RS THIRD DIVISION, TWENTIETH CORPS,] captured; and when they were brought to the rear they had on the canteens and knapsacks of the 22d Ky., which they had captured from . about an equal number of prisoners of the 22d Ky., at Tazewell, Tenn., Aug. 6, 1862, some 400

or 500 miles distant. Was there ever a like occurrence of the same regiments fighting each other, the time and distance considered, in the whole United States army? If such was the fact, we would like to have some one give a parallel to the same .-GEO. H. McKINNEY, Lieutenant and R. Q.-M., 19th Ky., Stanford, Ky.

ANDERSONVILLE.

How Men Suffered, Starved, and Died. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I met an old Andersonville comrade the other day at the Cohoes depot, and asked him if Congress was going to pass the prisoners bill. "Not much," said he. "Every four years for 25 years the

gave out, and the rise of the river cut the "The 13,000 skeletons that lie in the Anderpontoon bridge in two, so that we were in sonville graveyard say nothing, and the sura famished condition. A large cornfield near vivors are so glad to be away from there that by furnished us relief. We split canteens and | they say but little, and many of them are willpunched holes in them and made graters, on | ing to pull down the curtain and shut off the

pancakes were fried on the shovels we had | and the hanging of Wirz is part of it." I was reminded that the hanging of Capt. During this storm the Sanitary Commission | Wirz relieved nobody, and that all the torments | in front of old Independence Hall.

are living to-day will say with me, "God bless but what had been hacked to pieces by case- nent man at that time in Philadelphia, was knives, or anything else, in order to obtain standing near Lincoln. He reached over and But my letter is now too long. Suffice it to wood to make a little fire. More than this, grasped the halyards to assist Mr. Lincoln, but say our regiment lay here until the night of there was not a foot of ground in all Anderson- Lincoln, passing both lines into his left hand Nov. 18, when we were aroused by the long- ville prison but what had been dug over and and raising his right hand slightly, said, "I do not be persuaded to take any other. 100 doses \$1 roll and severe firing on our left, at Bermuda over again-dug over by sticks and pieces of this alone"; then, taking the halyards in both Hundred front. It was a little after midnight when we crossed the James again, to support to obtain any little root that would give one ray was rolled up in a ball, had reached the top of Gen. Hartranft's Division of one year's men, of cheer to famished hearts. Aye! more than the staff. He then gave the halyards in his

all our tents and blankets were on the other of Egyptian torment-fleas came up out of the grandest sights I have ever seen. This was the ground and covered their bodies.

death so long that they became wornout and | handsome, and of silk. story is but a legend .- BURRITT INGALLS.

BATTLE OF RESACA.

Who Captured the Four-gun Battery ? EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I have been a ubscriber to your paper for many years, and it comes to us each week. I like to read the Fighting Them Over" columns, and I, for one, cannot call the friendly chats the boys have in them by the harsh name of disputes. We used to have them around the campfire in war days, and even now at Reunions old soldiers are wont to tell of their recollections as

In your issue of Dec. 12 Comrade C. M. Rose, bloody day at Resaca, which no one who was there will ever forget. I am not writing for | My memory, like his, is reinforced with a diary, which I kept all through my term of

battle of Resaca had already raged for two and had been formed on the right of the Fourteenth Corps. We were now moved around to the left of the Fourteenth Corps. We moved Cobb. At a little past 10 o'clock we were closed en masse. Col. Ben. Harrison, with the | artist. 70th Ind., was ahead, and then came the 102d Ill., 79th Ohio, 129th and 105th Ill. We were ordered to fix bayonets and unsling knapsacks; Gens. Hooker and Butterfield, commanding corps and division, were on horseback near the right of the column. We were in a deep | ments; bathrooms, hot and cold water, waternon and men. Here Gen. Hooker sent an Aid with Gen. Ward, commanding our brigade, off | 70 men each, though at present the headquarvalley on the southwest side from Tazowell, and then I heard Col. Harrison call back to lated families such as ours, mishers in front. Do you desire any?" and

speed, for he would very soon find out his the top of the hill and were brought to a halt.

Ind. Here some of the other regiments came | is already received. up to us. We then moved up toward the fort through a dense thicket of young pines a solid writer of this and Capt. Burdick, of the Michi- and into the fort, and I don't think one of the being indebted thereto therefor. gan battery, were detailed to escort a few gunners escaped; all were either killed or The fort contained four brass fieldpieces, 12-

pied a rather level plat midway between Taze. the fort. The enemy soon made an attempt M. Sawyer, Minneapolis, well and the high ridge. During the day (the | to retake the guns, but they got back out of the

ferred to, and as we got back about five rods from the fort we came to a line of men lying | creek to make connectious. down among the pines facing the fort. I asked: "What regiment, boys?" "Nineteenth Mich. For God's sake, lie down" I was answered by see the point of his advice, for the enemy had their range perfectly. At that moment one of rear with a bullet in some part of his body. Some time in the afternoon all of our brigade horses, whipping them up with his sword, the knowledge of those who stayed at the fort, back and farther to the left. We were relieved by whom I know not, but I think by some of

Yes, Comrade Rose, the 19th Mich. was there, foregoing facts as being true in detail. I trust | and did good service; but you did not take that that some one or more of the 22d Ky., 33d | battery, but you helped to hold it, as we all Ind., or 16th and 42d Ohio, will write out for | know. You say you lost 15 men killed and 66 | publication in your valuable paper a correct | wounded. Our regiment lost 18 killed and 76 distory of this battle, as it will be of great | wounded, eight of whom died that night and | covers every single item of expense connected interest to all the old comrades who were in the next day. Fifty-one of our brigade were with the institution. Daily cost of uncooked laid at rest under the waving pines along the ration about 15 cents per capita, slope of that side hill, the enemy having left May 14, 1863, at Port Gibson, Miss., during during the night. I only wish to add one more Vicksburg. A severe battle was fought at or | that Gen. Butterfield issued to us the next day | of residence in the State 21 years. near Port Gibson, in which the 22d Ky. fought on the battlefield while we were busy in burying our dead :

NEAR RESACA, GA., May 16, 1864. General Orders, No. 4. The General commanding feels it a duty, as well as a pleasure, to congratulate the division upon its achievements yesterday. The gallaut assault and | Ities. charge of the First Brigade capturing, four guns in he enemy's fort, the brave support of the assault by a portion of the Second Brigade on the left, with the glorious repulse it gave twice its force, proves the division worthy a high name and fame. Let everyone endeavor, by attention to duty, obedience to orders, devotion and courage, to make our record | officials and the "old vets." in the future, as in the past, such that the army and the country will ever be proud of us. By command of Maj. -Gen. DANIEL BUTTERFIELD.

I have but little more to add. Our whole afternoon, and could have been had for the of Trustees; and "it's right they are." Co. D, 102d Ill., Page Center, Iowa.

The Morning of Feb. 22, 1861.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: The following incidents occurred while Abraham Lincoln rated President. He remained in Philadelphia the night of Feb. 21. During the night a small platform was erected on Chestnut street

Early in the morning of the 22d the Mayor and City Council escorted Mr. Lincoln to this platform, where he delivered a short address, for but few knew that Lincoln was to be there.

A peculiar incident occurred while Lincoln

The very sand of the prison-ground was full | The unfurling of that flag was one of the first time that flag had ever been rove to any Men with old wormout uniforms pinned to- halyards. It had been presented to the city of will write up some of its history. This is the sole object that has actuated the writer.—Joz. M. ALEXANDER, Co. M., 2d Pa. H. A., 112th Pa. everywhere, unable to stand on their feet, yet it is a pleasing legend to-day that none of these poor fellows died in agony, for true it is that The way Philadelphia came by this flag was,

their lives passed out as gently as snowflakes | the crew of the Congress, while cruising in the from under an April sun. They had fought Chinese seas, made this flag, which was very

exhausted, so that a change in the atmosphere | They agreed that the first American port -a wave of chilly wind in the night-would | where they would be paid off should be precarry them off by scores. They lingered as sented with this flag, and Philadelphia hapong as they could, looking every day, and pened to be that place; so, when they came every minute of the day, for relief from the | into port the crew marched up from the Navy Government, but it never came, and their | yard, with band playing and the flag stretched out, and carried by the crew, who grasped the edges as they came up Chestnut street. They occupied the full width of the street, for the flag stretched from curb to curb. It was presented to the Mayor and City Council at Independence Hall. I should like to know how many are alive to-day who saw and remember the above incidents .- ONE WHO WAS THERE.

MINNESOTA.

The Soldiers' Home at Minnehaha. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: The Soldiers Home of Minnesota is most delightfully situated on the north bank of Minnehaha Creek and south or right bank of the Mississippi of the 19th Mich., gives his version of that | River, the land including the point of junction of the two streams.

The Home grounds include 51 acres, while the purpose of disputing his claims in any way. | the Minneapolis State Park of 150 acres, already greatly improved, enveloping the Home grounds and including the celebrated and beautiful Minnehaha Falls, extends our own domain to It was Sunday morning, May 15, 1864. The more than 200 acres of finely-wooded land, including the whole of the wild, deep gorge of days, and our division (the Third of the Minnehaha Creek from a point above the Falls Twentieth Corps) had in some way become to its mouth, and nearly a mile of the high, separated from the other divisions of the corps, rugged bluffs of the Mississippi. Nowhere in our State, or in the West, could a more attractive place be found. Nowhere can a finer view be had than from our grounds, 90 feet above the at 6 a. m., and arrived in front of the battery, waters, commanding a wild, romantic and or, as some of the rebel prisoners called it, Fort | beautiful panoramic scene of nature as it does, the finest in the land—a scene worthy the ten his name and the place where he lived. He formed in column by regiment, right in front, finest touch and brush of the most noted

The plans of the institution are those of the cottage system." Of these we have two complete, each two stories, attic and basement, of pressed red brick, with all modern improvements in architecture and interior arrangeravine, and in front of us was a steep and long | closets, and an electric plant contracted for, hill, the sides of which were covered with can- the wires already laid and awaiting connection. These cottages are intended to shelter about

to the right, where Gen. Ward could from an | ters is in one and hospital in the other, and elevation see the ground over which we had to rooms necessary for officers, employes, etc., move. I remember hearing Gen. Butterfield crowd and cramp to an extent somewhat intell Col. Harrison to move the brigade to near | compatible with comfort and healthfulness; but | that after having been repeatedly assaulted in the top of the hill, from which the charge was all is borne with the utmost good naturedness sent out under a strong escort to a cove or to begin. We moved a few rods and halted, and feeling, as should be done in all well-regu-This state of affairs is occasioned by the

penuriousness of the last State Legislature with lady, whose hay we were loading, notified the | Butterfield answered; "No; you don't need | appropriations. Our Board of Trustees asked for \$200,000 for additional buildings, etc.; in-It would seem from this short confab that our stead, they received one-fourth that amount, right and left were driven off and followed by

The central portion and one wing of the mistake and return to where we were, and On looking back to where we had left our new hospital building will be ready for occuknapsacks, I saw Col. John Coburn coming into | pancy by the 1st proximo, when much relief and | I notified the boys of the trouble ahead, and the ravine that we had just left, with his Sec- more room will be afforded. This building will if ever you saw a cyclone strike a meadow ond Brigade (of our division) only. They were be imposing, capacious and comfortable, in alone in this battle was greater than that of all full of newly-cut hay, you can imagine how forming to the left of where we were formed keeping with anticipated needs of the instituthe hay was flying in and upon the 20 wagons. first. At 11:30 Gen. Ward returned. We were tion. It is situated on the extreme southern which it was a part. In the published reports his men, but he was saluted with four or fly However, they were loaded in less time than brought to an "attention" and then to a point of the Home grounds, in a retired quarright-shoulder shift " and the forward move- ter, overlooking the junction of the two streams ment began, and as soon as we came in sight of water, and like the cottages receives the mentioned as being from New York, and and they rode right up to the last wagon as it | we were treated to a liberal supply of lead and | breeze from the south; sheltered from the

An extensive boiler-house has been erected the past season, from which we receive our heat Crossing the Dalton & Rome Road and on up and hot and cold water supply. In this will also through what seemed to be an orchard of some | be placed our electric light plant, as well as | did more than its part at Pleasant Hill that kind to a rail fence, we caught up to the 70th | that of steam laundry, the machinery of which | day, and it is a shame that it should be now

The annual report of the Board of Trustees for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1889, is just On the morning of the 6th of August, the | wall of humanity 20 men deep. We went on | published, from which I borrow material facts, The Board of Trustees-whose duties include

the disbursement of the State's Soldiers' Relief Fund-consists of Capt. H. A. Castle, St. Paul; in the battle fought that day on the cast side | pounders, with limber-chests. The earthwork | Maj. R. R. Henderson, Minneapolis; L. A. of Tazewell. Col. DeCourcey, for some two or | was only a salient in front of their main line, | Hancock, Red Wing; W. P. Dunnington, Red | part of human nature to brag about achievethree days previous had expected an engage. and we only stayed for a few seconds and then | Wood Falls; Judge L. L. Baxter, Fergus Falls; ment with the rebels, and had occupied the moved back. Just outside of the works, but | Capt. T. H. Presnell, Duluth; J. R. Parshall, commanding the guns, we were ordered to lie | Faribault. Executive Committee, Castle, side thereof. The camp of the 22d Ky. occu- down, as no one could live for an instant inside | Henderson and Hancock. Secretary, Capt. O.

The grounds are within the city limits of Minneapolis, about five and a half miles from cen- | service, May 6, 1861. This attempt was repeated two or three times | ter of city and nine miles from St. Paul center, a terrific engagement ensued. Being thus in the course of the afternoon, and was each though the "limits" of the latter are just "over the river"; the adjoining grounds are doing the rebels drove him back toward Taze. in our rear, and someone said we were being soon to be made into a park. A St. Paul addireinforced. About 4 p. m. I was helping a tion to the Minneapolis State Park, with the wounded comrade back to the fence above re- | Home grounds, are a central, imposing and objective point, with bridges across river and 74th Ind., 10th Ky., 14th and 48th Ohio, who Pa., wants to know if there is not some man The officers of the Home are: Commandant,

Capt. Thomas McMillan; Adjutant and Quartermaster, Capt. Ralph Van Brunt; Surgeon, one of the men, and I soon had good reason to Dr. A. A. Ames; Chaplain, Rev. Horace Worden; Hospital Steward, J. M. J. Burns. Those detailed, with pay, are two Sergeants, the poor fellows jumped up and started for the | two Corporals, one Orderly, one stableman, two gardeners, two cook helpers, one tailor, one

shoemaker. Civilians employed: three cooks, that could be got together were moved, without two waiters, two hospital nurses, two laundresses, and an Engineer with detailed assistant during Winter. The report of receipts to end of fiscal year, including balance of annual appropriation and

per capita from the United States, \$25,000.51, which amount is nearly balanced by expendi-Average membership-fiscal year-101; cost of maintenance per capita, \$247.48, which

At present writing we have about 160 members in the Home. Average age 58 years. Avitem to our side of the case. That is the order | erage army service 28 months. Average period

In case of deaths, relatives are notified that remains are at their disposal. If not so disposed, Catholics are interred in cemetery about two miles distant. All others at Lakewood Cemetery, Minneapolis, a plat having been set aside for use of the Home by generous author-The library is in a very primitive state.

Appropriations do not admit expenditures in that direction. A fair supply of State papers, but donations of books, magazines and regular papers will be received with hearty thanks of Religious services every Sabbath by the Home Chaplain; Catholic supplied by the Post Chaplain from Fort Snelling, which, by the JOHN SPEED, Captain and Assistant Adjutant-

way, is two miles distant, south. As to discipline, "It is sufficient to maintain division, including Col. Coburn and the Second | common decency and promote general welfare, Brigade, were there. There was glory enough | * * * mild and paternal. * * * We have to go around on that eventful day. In fact | no guardhouse, and no use for a man who that article was flying around loose all that requires confinement in one," say our Board

taking, and the job was open to all alike. Gen. | Gen. W. W. Averell, Inspector of the Na-Butterfield's order ought to be conclusive on | tional Board of Managers of Soldiers' Homes, that mooted point as to who first captured the | visited this place the past season, and says, in started on this flank movement in light march- been invited to look in upon Andersonville guns. The General still lives, and if I have his official report of the Minnesota Soldiers' gum blankets and three days' rations, which

Home in the country." The cost of maintenance, per capita, corresponds closely with that of similar institutions elsewhere; in this State, less than that of convicts at the penitentiary! (?) All are neatly and comfortably clothed, supplied with nutritious food, and nicely protected from the rigors of a northern Winter.

Coldest weather last Winter was 12° below zero; average daily at 12 m. from 20° to 25° above. Clear, bright sunshine, healthgiving air and atmosphere, the general run. No blizzards or severe storms; about eight inches of snow, with an icy foundation, makes | delight the order for exchange, and marched | the best of sleighing. "La grippe" had a down to the James River with about 300 other | ing devotion to our country is shown amid slight hold upon some inmates, none serious ; was the "devil's flying artillery." One, more considerate than the rest, said, "You'll find not an old bone found on the prison grounds have a cool, clear morning, and the wind was happy, contented, peaceful, and thankful to have a cool, clear morning, and the wind was happy, contented, peaceful, and thankful to have a cool, clear morning, and the wind was happy, contented, peaceful, and thankful to have a cool, clear morning, and the wind was happy, contented, peaceful, and thankful to have a cool, clear morning, and the wind was happy, contented, peaceful, and thankful to have a cool, clear morning, and the wind was happy, contented, peaceful, and thankful to have a cool, clear morning, and the wind was happy, contented, peaceful, and thankful to have a cool, clear morning, and the wind was happy, contented, peaceful, and thankful to have a cool, clear morning, and the wind was happy, contented, peaceful, and thankful to have a cool, clear morning, and the wind was happy, contented below in a the box. much for those here, hoping the next Legisla- pital at Nashville, Tenn. ture will be more liberal, and make room for those already waiting and for those whose Raum is without question an honest and the turn it will soon be to knock for admission to ablest Commissioner of Pensions that has ever war. Now let us be reasonably just to the men this "haven of rest."-JACK.

An Unprofitable Job. [New York Weekly.] Housekeeper-"Why don't you go to work?" of the Chicago World's Fair fund, mum." Housekeeper-"Huh! You? Why, you're

Tramp-"Yes'm. There ain't enough come

in rags and tatters."

in yet to git me a suit of clothes." Weak, Neryous Men. Send at once for full directions (sealed) FREE of

PICKET SHOTS

From Alert Comrades All Along the

Line.

Information Asked and Given. Quincy J. Drake, Brighton, N. Y., wants to know the address of the Secretary of the Fully

Disabled Veterans' Association. A. C. Ranard, Conklin, N. D., offers to give information to comrades who are seeking cheap and good homes, if they will inclose stamps. He will undoubtedly have a host of communications sent him and may not be able to answer them all, but will do the best he can. E. C. Bacon, Harvey's Hollow, Vt., writes that the address of Comrade D. R. Sanborn is not Harvey's Hollow, as was given in a recent issue, and he would like to know where he really is.

G. D. Ewing, 4th Ky. Cav., C. S. A., Pattonsburg, Mo., says that late in the Fall of 1863 his command, consisting of the brigades of Gen. W. E. Jones and Col. H. Giltner, captured near Rogersville, Tenn., about 1,100 prisoners and four pieces of artillery from an Ohio regiment and the 7th Tenn. Gen. Jones started back with his prisoners and booty, making a hard and steady march to avert recapture. The next day as the writer was riding as one of the guards he was addressed by a thin, pale-looking youth of the Ohio regiment, who declared that he had better shoot him, as he could go no farther, and would rather die than endure the torture. The writer took pity on him and let him ride on his horse. He became quite well acquainted with the boy during the march, but has forgotwould be very glad to know his whereabouts.

R. E. Arthur, 3d Mich., Matchwood, Mich., desires to communicate with a number of veterans with a view of forming a colony to locate homesteads in some part of the South. He has collected information in regard to several desirable localities, and he thinks it is a good time now for comrades who have no homes to secure them.

Comments and Corrections. Col. John Scott, who commanded the 32d

Iowa, denies that the 32d Iowa surrendered at Pleasant Hill, which statement I. A. Packard, of Co. A, seemed to make. The Colonel says front and on the flanks, it was left in the position it was ordered to hold at all hazards, and it marched into the lines of our reserves following the regimental colors. This, so far as the Colonel knows, is the only instance in the whole war in which a regiment held its ground under such circumstances. Its supports on the the enemy, who passed its flanks in large numbers, and it was isolated nearly a mile in advance of the point at which the enemy was turned and driven by the reserves, and yet it escaped capture. The loss of the 32d Iowa tioned, Lieut.-Col. Mix, of the regiment, was in the report of the Joint Committee of the Houses of Congress on the Conduct of the War, made in 1865, 450 pages are given to the Red River expedition, but in that investigation no Iowa man was called to testify. The 32d Iowa accused of running. Daniel I. Newman, Co. K. 132d Pa., Scranton.

Pa., thinks the letters of "Tracy Tremmel" are of interest to all old soldiers, for they bring to mind the different kinds of material of which all companies were composed, especially during the first days of service.

Charles H. Barnes, Sturges Rifles, later Co. H. 16th Ill. Cav., Batavia, Ill., thinks it is a ments. He and his relatives who participated in the late war were simply good soldiers; but he does brag that he is a native of the State that furnished Lincoln, Grant, and Logan to the country in its hour of need. His company was one of the first sworn into the three years'

Bravely They Charged and Well. Rufus H. Trumbull, Co. I, 14th Ohio, Holland, O., gives a copy of a circular issued by Gen. Baird to the men of the Third Division, Fourteenth Corps, dated September, 1864, at Jonesboro, in which he praises the 1,100 men of the

assaulted and carried at the point of the bayo- in this country who has sufficient push and net works extremely difficult of approach and defended by the best fighting men of the rebel army, under a murderous fire of canister and suitable for framing and be left for family musketry, and in so doing gave the finishing | relies. Something nice in this line would find stroke to the Atlanta campaign.

Swan St., Buffalo, N. Y., insists that the Regular | for this purpose. Brigade was the Third Brigade of the Second Division, commanded by Gen. J. G. Morgan, and he knows it was repulsed that day. When the 17th N. Y. was ordered forward they were lying in a swale in front of the famous angle. As they advanced they were obliged to break ranks and crawl through the alders and catbriers that grew thickly along the stream. Hatfield was right general guide of the regiment and one of the first to gain the open field with Dick Ruth, a drummer-boy, who carried the right guidon. The regiment took position about 50 feet in front of the swale, all this time being under fire. As they passed up the hill the writer saw several of the Regulars lying behind stumps. When the edge of the woods was reached Col. W. C. Grower, of the 17th, fell, mortally wounded, which caused a moment's confusion, but Capt. Marshall (the writer thinks) took command, and on they went over | disgusting diet of cow-peas, including bugs, etc., the works just to the left of the angle, where | for Southern compone and bacon, our heaventhey found the rebs ready to surrender. The canopied and earth-furnished couches for comregiment lost heavily, and the next morning fortable shelter, and our filthy, diseased and

they were drawn up in line and complimented. Crossing in Pontoon Boats. Charles Graham, Co. I, 89th N. Y., Toledo, Iowa, in regard to the crossing at Fredericksburg Dec. 11, 1862, says that the 89th N. Y. took position the night before on a narrow tableland but a very short distance from the water, below Fredericksburg. The ground was covered with snow. There they staid all night, the artillery being on higher ground back. In the morning volunteers were called for to cross in boats, and though the whole regiment volunteered all could not go at once, so the left of the regiment was chosen and went over first in the boats. On the other side some rebel sharpshooters were captured and these were taken back, when the boats returned for the rest of the regiment. After this the boats were used to complete the bridge. The 89th N. Y. had been supporting the Engineers at the lower end of the city, but did not belong to Franklin's Corps. He simply claims that the 89th was the first to cross in boats below the town. In spite of Comrade Church's assertion, there was a pontoon bridge built at the lower as well as at the upper end.

F. A. Schooff, 530 Fifth avenue, Leavenworth, Kan., says that he, with Co. B, 26th Mass., crossed the river in pontoon boats Dec. 11, in the afternoon, and an hour later he was wounded in the streets of Fredericksburg.

Personal. George B. Gilbert, 15th Ohio, Martin's Ferry, O., was taken prisoner soon after Stone River, | soldiers seem to think that ex-prisoners should and sojourned in Dixie for about three months. He had a taste of Castle Thunder, Libby and | that any other soldiers would not do. To the other palaces, but notwithstanding bailed with | glory of the American citizen-soldier I believe poor wretches. He rejoined his regiment in such terrible surroundings as Andersonville, John Irvin, Perryville, O., says that Gen.

held the office, and he has given the country | who furnished the muscle, the bravery and the at large and the soldiers universal satisfaction. "Blackberry Pickers."

A. W. Fisk, Captain, Co.C, 127th N.Y., Brooklyn, N. Y., says that in the issue of THE NA-TIONAL TRIBUNE of July 3, in the "Bay State's Blackberry-Pickers" column, it is stated that the 55th Mass. (colored) was the last regiment Tramp-"I've got a job, mum. I'm treasurer | to leave the field at Honey Hill, S. C., Nov. 30, 1864. The writer thinks this is a mistake, as the 127th were on the skirmish-line in the morning and opened the ball, and were the last to leave the field at night. He had command of the rear-guard, consisting of two 12-pound brass field pieces of the 3d N. Y. Art., and Co. C. 127th N. Y.

Nathaniel Shatswell, Lieutenant-Colonel, 1st Mass. H. A., 306 H St. N. W., Washington, D. C., says that in the issue of July 10, regarding the Bay State's "Blackberry Pickers," there are like brothers. They mauled each other to day some inaccuracies relative to his regiment, for the first time,

The regiment was mustered into the United States service as the 14th Inf., July 5, 1861. Its first Colonel was Wm. B. Greene. Col. Thomas R. Tannait was never Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment, but was transferred from the 16th Mass, in December, 1862. The regiment was changed to heavy artillery in January, 1802, and two companies added in March, 1862. When the regiment was ordered to the Army of the Potomac in May, 1864, Lieut.-Col. Levi Wright was on railroad duty with Sherman's army, and was not with the command after that time. Maj. F. A. Rolfe was killed at the first engagement, May 19, 1864, and the command of the regiment devolved upon Maj. Shatswell, who led the regiment from that time until it was mustered out in Aug., 1865, and who reached the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and was brevetted Colonel. When Tyler's Division was broken up, the regiment was put in the Second Brigade, Third Division, Second Corps.

Who Captured the Four Guns? George Hays, Lieutenant, Co. K. 9th Minn. St. Charles, Minn., in regard to the four captured cannon at the first day's fighting at Nashville, says his company was on the right of A. J. Smith's Corps and on skirmishline with Knipe's Ill. Cav. About 3 p. m. they charged and captured rebel earthworks containing Lumsden's Alabama battery of four brass guns. Immediately afterward the rebel battery on the high hill to the right was carried also by the same or a part of the same cavalry command. The rebs about that time drew the attention of the writer's company to the front. and he did not have time to see farther.

J. A. Hutchinson, Salamonia, Ind., claims that the 11th Ind. Cav., of which he was a member, and a portion, if not all, of the 3d Ill. Cay, and 12th Mo. Cay,, captured the guns. He was told at the time that some of the 12th Mo. Cav. had been artillerymen and could use the guns, and the guns were turned upon the rebels. All were dismounted that day, also on the second day; after that until Hood's army was annihilated they were mounted.

Rev. H. B. Sherman, Jackson, O., would like to hear from members of Co. H, 7th Ind. Cav., who participated in the gallant charge at the battle of lvy Farm, Miss., led by the brave and gallant Col. J. P. C. Shanks. It was in this fight that Lieut. Calkins got excited, took the writer's carbine from him, and fired five or six times in the air, saying "That's the way to shoot." The writer knew better than this, for there were no rebels in heaven, and he plainly told the Lieutenant so.

W. D. Benedict, Co. C, 15th N. Y. Cav., Italy, N. Y., says that in the Winter of 1864, while the cavalry were lying near Winchester, Va his regiment and some of the 8th and 22d N. Y Cay, had a snowball battle with the 1st V Cav. The forces were commanded by commis sioned officers on both sides, and the New Yor. boys charged upon the Vermonters. Th writer was hit under the ear by a very har ball, which made him spin around like a top One of the Vermonters called upon him t surrender, but received a ball in his mout which brought him to his knees, and he sur The Vermonters left their camp and surren dered, came with the New York boys, too grain and hay, and when asked what they wer going to do with it they said: "To the victo belong the spoils." It was a good thing that the Vermonters surrendered, or some of them would have been hurt, for it was found that some had used stones in their snowballs and thrown clubs, which was not fair, as the whole thing was in fun. The writer would like to know what became of the Virginia mounted rifleman who was wounded in the calf of the right leg at Five Forks. He was wounded at the writer's side, and he helped to place him on his horse and took him to the hospital.

D. A. Stinger, Blunt, S. D., is anxiously waiting for Congress to do something with the exprisoners of war bill, and next he thinks the payment of the difference between gold and the greenbacks that the soldiers received. These two things, he thinks, should be attended to before others. John Cunningham, Battery A. 1st U. S. Art.,

Bristol, N. H., served through the war, and thinks his battery did as good service as any other. While under command of Capt. Bainbridge or Lieut, Humphries, the boys thought they could get away with any battery that opposed them. They knocked out the best battery in the South in about two hours, at close quarters. Benjamin Bennett, 825 Luzerne St., Scranton,

energy to originate certified duplicates or copies of discharge certificates which would be ready sale at a fair price. The writer would William E. Hatfield, Co. H, 17th N. Y., 361 | not hesitate to give \$10 for something suitable

Wanted. At the office of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, a copy of "Opening the Mississippi, or Two Years' Campaigning in the Southwest, a History of the 8th Wis. Inf.," published at Madison, Wis., in 1864; also a copy of the "History of the 15th Wis. Inf."-the La Crosse Regiment.

RECOMPENSE THEM.

A Plea for the Ex-Prisoners of War.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: My friend and comrade, Owen T. Wright, of Meade, Kan., makes a statement which I want him or someone else to verify. This same statement was made to the writer and others in Andersonville prison by rebel recruiting officers for the purpose of inducing us to exchange our scanty and vermin-infested rags for the gray uniform of a Confederate soldier. In some instances they offered commissions in the Confederate army. Was the temptation great? Read any history of that vile pen and consider that its horrors never have been and never will be half told. Then add their arguments as given by Comrade Wright that our Government was bound to protect us; that the obligation was mutual; that we had done well our part, but that our Government had disregarded its part of the contract, and being the first violator of the contract had left us free to assume new obligations. and that the whole fault of our miserable condition lay with the U. S. Government, as they had repeatedly notified the U.S. Government of their inability to properly care for and feed so many prisoners, and asked again and again for an exchange, which our Government as many times refused. We characterized these statements at the time as a rebel lie, and now comes our friend Wright and reiterates them, and says he can prove them, too. Now, comrade, please consider what a bad very bad, position to place our beloved, and may I say, prison-saved Government? Had this same Government recognized its saviors, the ex-prisoners (vide Grant's and Stanton's reports) by any official action, pensions, medals of honor or anything compensating these heroes for their loyalty, true and tried loyalty in the very highest sense of the term, this complaint of culpable neglect, to call it by the mildest term, would not lie against it. Some not receive special favors, as they did nothing that is true, yet when such lofty, self-abnegat-

much for. We have been just, and more than just, to the men who loaned the money to carry on the devotion to country and made our great Nation what it is to-day. Let us not forget that owing to the very nature of our institutions, we must always rely for our preservation upon the bravery and loyalty of our citizensoldiery, and whenever their lives or health are lost in defense of our country, let that country be honest with them, so we may live forever .- R. W. DRAKE, Anthony, Kan.

Aver's Pills lead all aperients and purgatives. Their action is gentle and thorough.

A Sure Sign. [Texas Siftings.]

Fond Mother-The dear little children seem to be getting used to each other.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTIONS OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

orporated by the Legislature, for Educational and Charitable purposes, its franchies main a part of the present State Constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming

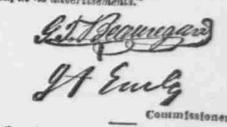
popular vote, and

To continue until January 1st, 1895,

Its MAMMOTH DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually (Jane and December), and ItS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place in each of the other ten mouths of the year, and are all drawn in public, as the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Las

FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS, For Integrity of its Drawings, and Prompt Payment of Prizes, Attested as follows:

"We do hereby certify that we repercise the are rangements for all the Monthly and Seni-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drainings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similer of our signatures all tached, in its advertisements."



We the understand Banks and Bankers will pay all Prises frawn in the Landsiana State Latteries which may be present R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Lonfalana Nat. B't. PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State Nat'l Banks A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Banks CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Banks

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING At the Academy of Music, New Orleans,

Tuesday, August 12, 1890. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000. 100,000 Tickets at \$20 Each ; Haives \$101 Quarters \$5: Tenths \$2: T

	LIST OF PRIZES.	
J PRIZE O	D same and a	-
1 PRIZE 0	F 100,000 18F 50,000 18	\$300
1 PRIZE ()	F 50,000 1s. F 25,000 1s.	100
9 PD1200	F 25,000 is OF 10,000 are	: 30
5 PRIZES	OF 10.000 are.	25
25 PRIZES	OF 5,000 are OF 1,000 are	2
100 PRINES		25
AUG PRINES		50
500 PRIZES		60
	The same of the sa	100
200 00	APPROXIMATION PRIZES.	
100 Prizes o	· ·	
100 do	300 are	. 5
100 do	200 812	3
		- 25
	TERMINAL PRIZES.	
999 do	100 are.	
999 do	100 are	. 31
N AND AND A		- 35
a,134 Prizes	amounting to	ST AS
		\$1,00
to terminal I	rizes.	enti

AGENTS WANTED.

For CLUB RATES, or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State, County, Street and Number. More rapid return mail defivery will be assured by your inclosing an Envelope bearing your full address.

IMPORTANT. Address M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, Las

By ordinary letter, containing Money Order issued by all Express Companies, New York Exchange, Draft or Postal Note. Address Registered Letters containing

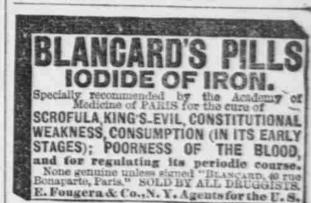
NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,

GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and the Tickets are signed by the President of an Institution whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest Courts; therefore beware of all indications or anonymous schemes. The Lagislature of Lamiston, which adjusted on the The Legislature of Louisiana, which adjourned on the oth of July of this year, has ordered an AMEND. MENT to the Constitution of the State to be to the People at an election in 1821, which will carry the charter of THE LOUISIANA STATE LOT-TERY COMPANY up to the year NINETEEN HUNDRED AND NINETEEN,

BOUNTY.

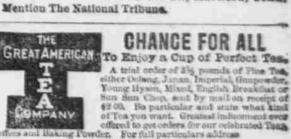
All soldiers who were duly enlisted and mustered into service for two and three years on and after April 19, 1861, and before Oct. 24, 1863, and who were discharged for lisease, or to accept promotion, before the expiration of ceived \$100 bounty, are requested to send their full names, rank, service and postoffice addresses to GEORGE E. LEMON,

Connselor at Law, Solicitor of Patents and Claims, 613 Fifteenth street N. W. (Citizens' National Bank Build-ing), P. O. Drawer 325, Washington, D. C.



SEND us your address and we will me give a HANDSOME WATCH to th ****************

opticon or Museum Exhibition Case.) Also, Agents wanted to sell the Actual War Photographs (taken during the war of 1861-1865.) Comrades of the G. A. R., Ladies of the Relief Corps or Sons of Veterans preferred. Call on us or send stamps for Catalogue TAYLOR & HUNTINGTON, No. 2 State St., Hartford, Conn.



The GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO. 31 & 36 Vegey St. Post Office Box 259, New York, N. Y. Mention The National Tribune. for SILK, SATIN, or other fabrics. PLACQUES, PANELS,
VASES, TOILET SETS,
LAMP SHADES, etc.
Two samples with directions for
use, by mail, 10cts. Agents HANOTEN wanted.

DESIGNS SEND FOR CATALOGUE, Foxeraft, Maine. Mention The National Tribune, WANTED -Agents to sell the Pinless ever invented that holds the clothes without pins; a perfect success; patent recently issued; sold only by agents. to whom the exclusive right is given; on receipt of io cents we will send a sample line by mail; also ci

price list and terms to agents; secure your territory at The Pinless Clothes Line Co. Mention The National Tribune.



Any name in Embber, 12 cents. Club of 10, for \$1.00 Imperial Self-Inking Stamp, pen & pencil Name, Town & State on, 17 c Club of 10.41.50

Rubber Stamp Co. New Haven, Conn.
Est. 1876. Best references. Store & factory, 11 k 15 Center & Mention The National Tribuna.